# American Farmer,

## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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### MANURES:—A PRIZE ESSAY.

*By S. L. Dana.*

#### Section Eleventh.

*Of Artificial Nitre Beds.*

But there is a fashion in manures as well as in other things, and saltpetre is now so fashionable that you may be inclined to use it. Be it so. I will show you, reader, how to make it for yourself, and at the same time form a large pile of capital mould. But as you have begun to inquire a little into the reason of things, let us go a little into the reasons why the earth under all barns where cattle are kept, why the plaster of old houses and cellar walls, always afford saltpetre. You well know that this is the case, and why? We have already told you, that the acid of saltpetre, that is, the aqua-fortis, is formed of the air we breathe. Now alkalies and porous bodies compel the constituents of air, under certain circumstances, to unite and form aqua-fortis, and this immediately unites to the alkali, and forms salt-petre. The best alkali to compel this union, is ammonia. Hence, where plenty of animal matter is fermenting, or rotting, or where plenty of urine is, there, porous bodies being present, saltpetre will be formed. Now this is enough for you, to understand the principle upon which I propose to you to form an artificial nitre bed for your own use. It has been found that the manure of twenty-five cows, asses, and mules, in layers of about four inches thick, with layers of the same thickness of chalky soil, first one and then the other, and now and then damped with the urine of the stable, produces from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. of saltpetre in four years.

The heap is formed under cover, and occasionally shovelled over. At the end of two years, it is a mass of rich mould. It is left two years longer, with an occasional turning over, but it is not wet with urine for the last few months. The dung the farmer has always; he wants the porous chalky body. This may be furnished by spent ashes, mixed up with its bulk of loam. Hence the following rule may be given: One cord of clear cow-dung, one cord of spent ashes, one cord of loam or swamp muck. Mix the ashes and the swamp muck well, and having hard rammed the barn-cellar floor, or that under a shed, lay a bed upon it four inches thick, of these mixed materials; then a layer of dung, three or four inches thick, and so on, till the pile is two or three feet high, topping off with loam. Wet it occasionally with urine, keeping it always about as moist as garden mould. Shovel over once a fortnight for two years. The pile now contains about fifty pounds of several varieties of saltpetre, and mixed throughout with nearly three cords of excellent manure. It may therefore, be now used, according to the farmer's judgment. By thoughtful management, he may, after the first two years, annually collect as many fifty pounds as he employs cords of cow dung. But, however prepared, nitre affords, by its elements, nourishment to plants. All its parts act. Its alkali acts, and its acid acts.

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#### Section Twelfth.

*Ashes.*

It is easy to see, that salts, whatever be their name or nature, which are like to be of any service to the farmer, are those only which neither enter into and form part of the plants, or which, by the action of their acid or base, act on the earthy parts of soil, or upon the mould. Salts either poison, or nourish plants. The first, like the medicines we take, are good in doses; the second, can hardly injure, even by their excess. If we recur to the principle, with which we set out early in this essay, that the ashes of plants contain all their salts, then, rightly to know what salts are likely to produce good effects as manure, we should first study the composition of ashes. We have, in ashes, a great variety of substances. They come from the soil. They form a part of plants. The dead plant returns them again to their mother earth, or we, losing the volatile parts of a plant, its mould and ammonia, by burning, collect its salts as ashes. Let us see what these salts are made of. In the first place, you know, all salts are composed of an acid and a base.

| *The bases are,* | *The acids are,* |
|---|---|
| Potash and Soda, | Carbonic, or carbon united to oxygen. |
| Lime, | Phosphoric or Phosphorus, do. |
| Magnesia, | Sulphuric or Sulphur, do. do. |
| Clay, | Muriatic, essentially composed of chlorine. |
| Iron, | |
| Manganese, | |
| Silex, or the earths of flints. | |

Now if we throw out the carbonic acid, which has been formed in burning, we have left in ashes, three acids, which are united with the bases, and may form the following salts in plants, namely:—Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, common table-salt, bone-dust, a salt of lime, and what we may term a bone-dust salt of iron, or phosphate of iron, plaster of Paris, or gypsum, copperas, alum, and some other salt, which need not be enumerated. Our list comprises the principal, and those most likely to be used in farming. Well, now, the lesson to be drawn from this composition of ashes is this, that there is scarcely any salt occurring in commerce, which may not be used in agriculture, instead of those found in ashes. In fact, almost all salts which occur in a large way, as refuse materials from manufactures or other sources, have been used, and all with greater or less success, as manures. And if you cast your eye over the acids and bases of common ashes, this seems quite reasonable. It is not expected that a plain farmer, possessing little or no chemical knowledge, should be able to tell beforehand, what the effect of a salt would be, applied to his land; but if he understands what the composition of ashes is, he may be sure that in any quantity in which the salt is likely to occur, it cannot be injurious, provided it is mixed up with plenty of mould, and a little ashes, or alkali, which will kill or neutralize any excess of the poisonous acid.

In ashes, we have one part which may be leached out, and a part which remains after leaching, called spent ashes. Let us see then in leaching, what parts we take away. First, we take away all the acids except the phosphoric. Secondly, we take away nearly all the potash and soda. What is left? The phosphoric acid, and all the bases. It is evident, therefore, that the strength of ashes can never be wholly leached out, if that depends upon the salts. In spent ashes, we have nearly all the bone-dust left; and, besides this, a portion of what is usually considered the real strength, that is, the potash. This is chemically united to certain of the other constituents of ashes. You cannot leach it out, leach you never so long. Upset your leach-tubs, shovel over your spent ashes, mix it up with fermenting manure, where a plenty of fixed air is given off. Here is the secret of the value of spent ashes, so far as the potash or ley strength is concerned. This exposure to air, to carbonic acid, lets loose the potash, which was chemically combined with the other matters. Water would never have done this. Mark now a practical lesson, taught here by chemistry, and confirmed by experience. Leached ashes must never be used on wet soil, if we want its alkali to act. The close wet soil, soil, perhaps even half covered at times with water, excludes the air. The carbonic acid of air, that which alone extracts the alkali from spent ashes, cannot here act. There is this other lesson to be learned from these facts, that it is chiefly the alkaline action, which is wanted from spent ashes. Hence no one who thus understands the source, and the true value of ashes, will allow the alkaline portion to be first leached out, unless he can find a more economical use for it, than its application as a fertilizer. Perhaps no fact speaks louder, that the great action of spent ashes is that of its potash, than this, that where we prevent that from being extracted, the spent ashes are of little value. If, then, spent ashes derive their great value from the potash, much more will unleached ashes derive their value from their potash.

Now, reader, the point to which I have led you, in these remarks, is this, that the more alkaline any salt is, the better is it for manure. Hence, as a general rule, about the use of salts, it may be laid down that the alkaline salts, that is, potash, pearlash, common ashes, barilla ashes, white, or soda ash, are the best. And as these, in all their various shapes, are the cheapest and most common articles, so you need not run after a long list of other salts. Next in value to the real alkalies, are spent ashes, used in a light, porous, open, sandy soil, if you would derive the greatest benefit from them. Next to these comes peat ashes. You well know these are of no value to the soap-maker. But not so to you. They show only traces of alkaline power. But treat them as you did spent ashes. Their power, independent of their bone-dust, which is by no means small, and their plaster, which is still greater, and their lime, which is perhaps the greatest, lies in the alkali, which is locked up, as it is in spent ashes. Treat them, therefore, as you did spent ashes, and then, peat ashes will and do afford alkali. So too coal ashes, even your hard anthracite ashes, yield all the substances which spent ashes do. It is easily seen, therefore, when, how, and where, spent ashes, peat ashes, coal ashes, are most likely to do good. Perhaps we may not have a better place to state the fact, that a cord of soap-boiler's spent ashes contain about fifty pounds of potash. When we add to this, one hundred and seventeen pounds of bone-dust, and about a ton and a half of chalk, or carbonate of lime, which acts chiefly on the soil, and so comes not now under consideration, it is seen, that there is no cheaper source of alkali and salts, to one within reasonable carting distance of a soap-boiler, than spent ashes. They are marl, bone-dust, plaster, and alkali combined.

*To be Concluded.*

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### Destruction of Insects by Artificial Means.

The following is an extract from an article in the British Farmes' Magazine, by C. W. Johnson, Esq. author of the Farmer's Encyclopedia:

"Various have been the successful recipes suggested for the destruction of the insects which destroy the cultivator's crops; thousands, it is said, may be easily destroyed by toasting the fleshy side of the outside skin of a piece of bacon till it is crisp, and laying at the root or stem of any fruit tree that is infested by these insects—put something over the bacon to keep it dry; the aunts will go under; after a time lift it up quickly, and dip it into a pail of water. For the destruction of slugs, warm in an oven, or before the fire, a quantity of cabbage leaves until they are soft, then rub them with unsalted butter, or any kind of flesh dripping, and lay them in the places infested by slugs. In a few hours the leaves will be found covered with snails and slugs; this plan has been success-

fully tried by Mr. Louden, at Bayswater. Earwigs and wood-lice are destroyed in the same way. For field operations, perhaps the best means of destroying slugs and worms is common salt, an agent too little known for this purpose, yet its powers are undoubted.

"No person has employed common salt for the purpose of destroying worms, to a greater extent than Jacob Busk, Esq., of Ponsbourn Park, in Hertfordshire. His valuable experiments extended over some hundreds of acres of wheat. To use his own words: 'In every situation, and at every time, the effect appeared equally beneficial.' The quantity per acre, 'about four or five bushels sown out of a common seed shuttle.' The period, 'in the evening.' The effect: 'In the morning each throw may be distinguished by the quantity of slime and number of dead slugs laying on the ground. In some fields it has certainly been the means of preventing the destruction of the whole crop. Six bushels of salt per acre were applied by hand, in April, 1828, to a field of oats attacked by the slugs and worms, on the farm of Mr. John Slater, of Draycote, near Oxford. The crop was completely saved by this application, although an adjoining field, not salted, was completely destroyed by this sort of vermin.

Salt, too, is a complete prevention of the ravages of the weevil in corn. It has been successfully employed in the proportion of a pint of salt to a barrel of wheat.

"The black and green fly may be killed by dipping the point of the young shoots of plants infected with them into a thin cream, composed of stiff yellow clay mixed with water; the clay will, it is true, look dirty upon the trees for a few days, but the first shower of rain washes it off, and the shoots will look more healthy than before the application. 'There is no fear,' says Mr. Loudon, 'of the return of the insects that season.' The scale in pines may be destroyed by the same mixture. The bug (*aphis lanigera*) upon fruit trees may be killed by the use of the same clay and water, made as thin as whitewash, and mixing with every six gallons of it two pounds of cream of tartar, one pound of soft soap, and half a peck of quick lime. 'When you think,' adds Mr. Loudon, 'that the weather is likely to continue dry for some time, take a bucketful of this mixture, and with a large brush wash over the bark of the trees, wherever you think it has been infested with the bug. A man will dress a number of trees over in a few days with a whitewash brush and this liquid; it is only necessary to be careful to do it in dry weather so that the rain may not wash over the mixture for some time. Flies and wasps: a mixture of pepper, sugar and water will speedily attract and destroy them. (Gard's. Mag., No. 37; Vr. Jour. Agr., vol. iii. p. 1071.) Moss and insects: Mr Thomas recommends that the trees infected should be sprinkled with a fine powder in March, and again in October, on a foggy day when the trees are damp but not dripping, and I have no doubt of its efficacy. The powder may be composed as follows: slack five bushels of lime, hot from the kiln,-with common salt and water, say one pound of salt to each gallon of water. When the lime has fallen to a fine powder, add, by small quantities at a time, a bushel of soot, stirring it until it is completely incorporated. Mr. Thomas has found that one man can dust over with the powder fifty trees in a day, and that the moss in the turf, under fruit trees thus treated, is also completely destroyed by the application. [Trans. Soc. Arts.] Worms in grass plots may be readily destroyed by copiously watering the turf with lime water (half a pound of the hottest quick lime well stirred in each gallon of water,) or by sprinkling common salt (twenty bushels per acre) over it, or by strewing it on gravel walks in rather larger proportions. Lime is recommended for the destruction of the worm, which sometimes injures young larch plantations, by Mr. Menzies [Com. Boad of Agr., vol. vi. p. 163;] cool tar and tar water to preserve hop-poles and other wood from the ravages of insects. [Ibid. p. 166.] The caterpillars on cabbage may be readily destroyed by sprinkling them with fine powdered lime; and when, some years since, a black caterpillar attacked very generally and extensively the turnips, in some instances they were very successfully destroyed by turning into the fields considerable numbers of common ducks. Heavy rolling, especially during the night, is in many cases destructive of slugs. Salt, and also rape powder, are pernicious to the wire worm. On many soils, the wheat crop sown after a summer fallow, is never attacked by these vermin. Mr. Hillyard thinks he has escaped their ravages of late years, by ploughing his clover lays for wheat after the first year, [Prac. [illegible], p. 115.] And it is certain that, by occasional material variations in the rotation of crops, the number of predatory insects may be very considerably reduced (by depriving the larvæ of their particular and essential food) in cultivated soils.

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### Colman's European Agriculture.

We have read with deep interest, Colman's first report of European agriculture, and think it will meet the high expectations of the public. His account of the agricultural laborers in England and Scotland, is enough to make all in our land, who read it, however poor, feel satisfied with their condition, and thank God that their lot was cast in a country where there is some chance of rising from their estate, or at least where an industrious day laborer may procure the necessaries, the comforts, and even many of the luxuries of life for himself and family, and save a little for the time of need. We make a few extracts: [*N. E. Farmer.*

*A Scotch Cottage.*

"In the neighborhood of Haddington, in East Lothian, I visited a laborer's cottage, being one in a range of six cottages, in a district of country beautifully cultivated and highly improved. The wife, a very tidy and civil woman, about forty years of age, was at home; her husband and daughter laboring in the field. This was a very good specimen of a neat cottage, and its inmates had passed the greater part of their lives in it. It had no other floor but the hard ground; and two beds were fixed in the wall, like sailors' berths on board ship. A cake made of pea-flour and barley-flour was baking over the fire, of which I was asked to eat, but the taste of which did very little towards quickening my appetite. There was, besides the one in which I was, a small room for coal and lumber, where, in case of great emergency, a lodging might be made up. One of her neighbors in the same block, with no larger accommodations, had eight children to provide for. The husband of the woman in whose cottage I was, was a plowman, and likewise a bondager—a species of service or contract which requires him to furnish a female laborer, at ten-pence a day in ordinary work, and one shilling per day in harvest, whenever her services are required. If he has not a wife or daughter who will answer the purpose, he must keep a woman in his house to be always in readiness whenever her services are required His wages were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | bolls of oats, at 4 bushels per boll, | 72 bush. |
| 2 | bolls of peas, " " | 8 " |
| 4½ | bolls of barley, " " | 18 " |

And £1 for "lint," or shirts.

The employer likewise keeps a cow for the laborer; or if he has no cow, an allowance is made to him of five or six pounds in money. He is likewise allowed 1000 square yards of ground for potatoes, which the farmer plows and manures for him, but which he cultivates in extra hours. For the woman's work he received a fixed amount per day, whenever she is employed; and for six months' service in the year, he pays her three pounds.—For the other six months he pays her nothing more than her board and some clothes."

*Frugality in Humble Life.*

"Of the extraordinary frugality with which some persons in humble life live, even where prices are high, I may as well in this place as anywhere, give an example which came under my observation. In Arbroath, near the magnificent ruins of the abbey of Arbroath, I heard the movements of a hand-loom, and I took the liberty, with due ceremony, of going in. A middle-aged Scotch woman, of pleasing appearance, and neatly dressed, was weaving. I asked her how much she was able to earn. She replied, that if she rose early, at five o'clock, and worked all day through the week, after paying for the use of the loom and the cost of winding her spools, her week's work would amount to four shillings. She received no parish assistance. She paid three pounds sixteen shillings for the rent of her house. Her fuel cost her ninepence per week; and out of the remainder—less than two shillings—she had to support and clothe herself and an aged mother, who was very infirm and incapable of herself. What the support that either of the poor creatures could have under such circumstances, must be left to conjecture. The woman spoke of her circumstances being difficult, but she made no complaint; and presented an example of true Christian philosophy, which would have done honor to a superior education and the highest condition in life."

*Women Laboring in the Field.*

"In all parts of the country, women are more or less employed on the farms, and in some parts in large numbers; I have frequently counted thirty, fifty, and many more in a field at a time, both in hoeing turnips and in harvesting. I have found them, likewise, engaged in various other services: in pulling weeds, in picking stones, in unloading and treading grain, in tending cattle, *in leading out dung*, and in carrying lime-stone and coals. Indeed there is hardly any menial service to which they are not accustomed; and all notions of their sex seem out of the question whenever their labor is wanted or can be applied. The wages of women are commonly six-pence and eightpence, and seldom exceed tenpence a day, excepting in harvest, when they are as high as a snilling. Their meals are taken in the fields. The dinner is often nothing more than bread. I am not disposed to object to the employment of women in some kinds of agricultural labor. The employment of them in indiscriminate labor is liable to the most serious objections. In tending, and making hay, and in various other agricultural labors, they carry their end of the yoke even; but in loading and leading out dung, in carrying broken lime-stone in baskests on their heads, to be put into the kilns, and in bearing heavy loads of coal from the pits, I have felt that their strength was unnaturally taxed, and that, at least in these cases, they were quite out of "woman's sphere." I confess, likewise, that my gallantry has often been severely tried when I have seen them at the inns acting as ostlers, bringing out the horses and assisting in changing the coach team, while the coachmen went into the inn to try the strength of the ale."

*Improvement in the Condition of the Laboring Classes.*

"To my mind, it is obvious that no great improvement can take place in the character and condition of the laboring population while they remain a distinct and servile class, without any power of rising above their condition. The low rate of their wages absolutely forbids the accumulation of any property. They cannot own any of the soil which they cultivate. The houses which they occupy belong not to themselves, and they may at any time be turned out of them. They must ask leave to live, and they must take it by plunder or violence if denied. Their only home is the grave, and even their repose *here* is not always secure.

I recollect, in passing through a part of Derbyshire, the coachman, by whose side I was seated, said to me that this was the Duke of Devonshire's village, and this the Duke of Rutland's, and this the Duke of Norfolk's, and so on; and I could not help asking myself, with some sinking of heart, where is *the people's own* village?

I believe it is impossible for a man who lives in a state of entire dependence upon others, to have the spirit of a man; and who, in looking out upon the beautiful and productive earth, where God has placed him, is compelled to feel that there is not a foot of soil which, under any circumstances, he can claim for himself; that there is not a tree nor a shelving rock by the roadside, where he can shelter himself and gather under his wing the little ones whom God may have cast upon his care, but he is liable to be driven away at the will of another—at the caprice of avarice, selfishness, pride, or unbridled power; that the use of his own hands and limbs are not his own; that he cannot, but at the will of another, find a spot of ground where he can apply them; and that even the gushings from the rock in the wilderness and the manna which descends from heaven are intercepted in their progress to him, and doled out, too often, in reluctant and scanty measure."

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### The Apple Tree Borer.

We havve again approached that season of the year when the destructive borer emerges from the body of the tree and casting off his wood cutter coat takes the form of an insect, and on wing cuts the air instead of the wood of the fruit trees. We again call the attention of our readers to the form of the mother fly that stealthily lays her eggs on the body of the tree where she intends her young shall commence operations and obtain a dishonest living.

This insect is sometimes more than an inch long, of clumsy form and brownish color. We have one of full size now in a vial of spirits which was politely sent us last July by I. Bartlett, Esq. of Quincy. He caught it just coming from the body of an apple tree on the first day of July. We had before presented to our readers a cut of the fly from a drawing of Dr. T. W. Harris, of Cambridge, which he kindly furnished for our paper.

We think it of very great importance to make our friends

familiar with the form and the habits of the fly and of her young offspring, for we are fully satisfied that this will prove the only mode of proceeding to exterminate the race. Digging out the borers from the body of the tree is a tedious process and injurious to its growth. We must prepare to forbid the entrance of a single borer into any tree of value, and we have much confidence in stating that this can be done with trifling labor. Much time has been spent, in orchards near Boston, with narrow chisels, gouges, and wires, to dig out the worms or to crush them in their burrows. But it is a slow and tedious business compared with that of washing the tree at the proper season, as we have been recommending for a few years past.

This fly lays her eggs on the quince bush, the apple tree, the white ash, and the yellow locust. Of these she seems to prefer the quince, and in that she has made great havoc for a few years past. She commences about the first of July; she flies in the evening from tree to tree, and when she is ready to lay her eggs she runs down the body of the tree and lays them on the moist bark close to the surface of the earth. This is her general practice, though you will sometimes find them, or the worms, higher in the body of the tree in some crevice where the tree is defective, or where the rough bark forms a shelter.

Her eggs are not larger than the head of a brass pin.—They are of a brownish color, glazed over to protect them from the weather, and may be seen in this form, ○ ○○ ○○ ○○ ○, ten being the usual number of a litter.

Thess eggs hatch out in a few days, and the young worms immediately commence eating the bark of the tree to make an entrance. Thousands are lost, no doubt, for want of ability to enter the hard bark, or from exposure to the direct rays of the sun. Instinct seems to lead the fly to the root of the tree, for there the bark is most tender, and there the tree will retain moisture longest, particularly if it is surrounded with grass, or weeds, or rubbish. Therefore it is important to prevent the growth of these around the tree, and to let the roots be as much exposed as possible.

The best mode we can recommend of destroying these eggs or young worms is, *to wash the tree at the right season of the year with some substance that will be fatal.*—This can be done with a liquor that will not be injurious to the bark. On the contrary it is the best article that can be applied to the bark of the apple and the quince, since it destroys the moss and the flat, flax colored lice, that adhere so close as to make you doubt whether they are not part and parcel of the tree itself.

This wash is made of potash, one pound to a gallon of water; or you may take any lie that is strong enough to bear an egg. This test will be a more sure one than that of a pound to a gallon, for all potash is not of equal strength. The Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newton, has been in the practice of placing considerable quantities of leached ashes around the roots of his apple trees, and he tells us that he has thus cleared his trees of them.

There may be other substances that would destroy the borers, before they bury themselves under the bark, without injuring the tree; but as potash water is a most excellent wash for the whole body of the tree, we have no hesitation in strongly recommending it for the borers.

If you ask, what shall be done with the worms that entered last year and are now boring in the body of the tree, we say you may dispose of them by attacking the individuals, in single file, if they can be found; but it should be kept in mind that all grub worms turn to flies at a certain age, and that borers never breed in the tree. They first turn to insects after they have done boring, in which state they propagate. They can no more lengthen out their grub period and continue to bore in wood than the silk worm can prolong its days of eating the mulberry leaf. At the end of six weeks the silk worm winds herself up in her cocoon and comes out a winged insect—she eats no longer—she lays her eggs and dies.

So the *borer* quits the tree and quits eating before the end of three years; he enters the bark and seldom goes farther the first season. The second year he bores into the wood; and the third year he comes out, pretty uniformly in June, or the fore part of July, and soon is busy in making a deposit of eggs. To destroy these eggs, or the young borers before they completely bury themselves under the bark, we recommend washing with good lie *after* the eggs are laid on the bark. The most proper time will probably be found to be not far from the middle of July. The whole tree need not be washed at this time but a swab should wet the body a foot high, and this may be done in a very short time by any one. Take some dull day in haytime, and if you discover any inaccuracy in our description, or fault in our recommendation, be good enough to let us know our error.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

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Yellow Locust. This is a most beautiful tree, and well worthy the attention of those who are predisposed to cultivate trees, either for ornament or use. As it is well adapted to our soil and climate, we append the following remarks in reference to the germination of the seed, a process in which, generally, there is much difficulty and often loss:

Mr. Loudon in his Magazine of Natural History, states that Sir John Herschel lately sent some seeds of the acacia from the Cape of Good Hope, with directions to scald them to ensure their growth. Mr. L. having received some of them, subjected them to the following experiments:—two were placed in boiling water, and left to soak for an hour, until the water had become cool; two were kept at the boiling temperature for 1½ minutes.—Some were sown immediately under a hand glass in the open border; and the rest were kept for three or four days and then sown in a hot bed:—

Under the hand glass.

1 boiled 1½ minutes, failed,
1 do 3 do came up in 14 days.
1 do 6 do do 13 "
1 not steeped at all, did not germinate.

In the hot bed,

1 boiled 1½ minutes, came up in 8 days.
1 do 3 do do 7 "
1 do 6 do do 7 "
1 do 15 do do 13 "
2 in boiling water left to cool 9 "
2 not steeped, came up in 21 "

Nothing can more forcibly show the hardness of the envelopes, or the tenacity of life in the acacia, than the germination of the seed after boiling 15 minutes. We have a number of times scalded the locust seed to produce germination, no other mode being so speedy or effectual.

We have several of these trees growing, which we propagated from seed, purchased in Boston. We sowed enough for an extensive nursery, but only a small proportion of it vegetated. Had we understood the nature of the difficulty we were unconsciously fated to encounter—the extreme hardness of the pericarp, we of course should have met with better success. Many refuse to cultivate the locust on account of the anticipated ravages of the *borer*. We think, however, the evils resulting from the occasional infestation of the trees, by this insect, have been unduly magnified; at least our own experience sanctions this belief.—*Maine Cultivator.*

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On Driving Sheep.

I have been in the practice of purchasing and driving sheep from one portion of this State to the other, for several years, and it may be useful to some of your readers to understand my method of conveying them in the cheapest, safest, and best manner.

We start them on the road as early as light appears in the eastern horizon, with an assistant before them, to prevent their rapid progress, and many unforeseen accidents which they are exposed to. It will take the most of one day to break them into a proper line of march. On the first day they will push forward several miles before they incline to eat. As soon as they will, let them commence feeding on the road side. The man forward will take care that they progress but little faster than they usually do when grazing in their pastures. They will soon learn to run by one another two or three rods, then stop to feed; the forward column will frequently form a line in front, as they feed in more perfect order than many of our flood-wood companies do under military discipline. By this even management from day to day, they will keep full and not be fatigued. We generally let them rest awhile at mid-day, and secure them in a small yard about sundown, without any expense. They are ready and convenient for their onward course early the next morning.

I have thus managed from 600 to 1000 many times on several days journey; they do not appear fatigued, but look full through the day. Our flocks do not fall away in flesh, but often gain on their journey. This method must look reasonable to those who are acquainted with the nature of the sheep; while feeding about thin pastures, they are always on the move; the most active are forward, and they are no more inclined to feed in the night than a drove of turkeys.

To urge them along in the winter while snow is on the ground, one person must take a few and drive on ahead, those behind will follow on; but to get them along without fatigue, they must be allowed to string along the beaten path for a reasonable distance.

The shepherd-dog must be a valuable animal to a flock-master, in any situation, and it is a wonder that we have none of them in this sheepish state; in an especial manner when there are so many worthless animals reared among us. If any of your readers have an extra one to spare, I would give in exclange a valuable merino ram for it; both parties could be thus mutually benefited.

Solomon W. Jewett.

*Weybridge, Vt., Feb. 24th*, 1844. [*Amer. Agr.*

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Knowledge for a Farmer.

"A comparison of the several kinds of vegetable food, generally used for the purposes of nutrition, cannot but be useful, as showing the farmer what quantity of one, may be substituted for another. The following table, given in Burger, from Petris' work on the "care and keeping of sheep," may be considered as a list of equivalents. It will show that while of some an animal could scarcely eat enough to support life, of others the nutriment would greatly exceed what the wants of the animal demanded.

100 lbs. sweet, well cured meadow hay, containing 50 lbs. of nutritious matter, are equal to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90 lbs. clover hay, | 100 lbs. of which contain | 55½ lbs. nutritive matter. | |
| 90 lbs. tender vatch hay, | do | 55½ lbs. | do |
| 90 lbs. tender lentil hay, | do | 55½ lbs. | do |
| 360 lbs. wheat straw, | do | 14 lbs. | do |
| 500 lbs. corn straw, | do | 10 lbs. | do |
| 180 lbs. barley straw, | do | 27½ lbs. | do |
| 200 lbs. oat straw, | do | 25 lbs. | do |
| 200 lbs. pea straw, | do | 25 lbs. | do |
| 190 lbs. millet straw, | do | 36½ lbs. | do |
| 200 lbs. horse bean straw, | do | 25 lbs. | do |
| 180 lbs. chaff, | do | 27½ lbs. | do |
| 200 lbs. potatoes, | do | 25 lbs. | do |
| 200 lbs. cabbage turneps, | do | 25 lbs. | do |
| 200 lbs. yellow turneps, | do | 25 lbs. | do |
| 400 lbs. white turneps, | do | 12½ lbs. | do |
| 300 lbs. beets, | do | 16⅔ lbs. | do |
| 500 lbs. white cabbage, | do | 10 lbs. | do |
| 82 lbs. Indian corn, | do | 95 lbs. | do |
| 82 lbs. wheat, | do | 95 lbs. | do |
| 55 lbs. rye, | do | 80 lbs. | do |
| 61 lbs. barley, | do | 82 lbs. | do |
| 64 lbs. buckwheat, | do | 78 lbs. | do |
| 71 lbs. oats, | do | 70 lbs. | do |
| 54 lbs. peas, | do | 93 lbs. | do |
| 54 lbs. horse beans, | do | 93 lbs. | do |
| 83 lbs. wheat chaff, | do | 60 lbs. | do |
| 105 lbs. wheat bran, | do | 48 lbs. | do |
| 109 lbs. rye bran, | do | 46 lbs. | do |

To keep in equally good condition, it appears form various experinents, says C. W. Johnson, that a horse will consume as much food, besides grain,

| | |
|---|---|
| As | 8 sheep, |
| A cow as much as | 12 " |
| A fattening ox as much as | 10 " |
| A 3 year old heifer as much as | 8 " |
| A 2 " " | 6 " |
| A 1 " " | 4 " |
| A calf as much as | 2 " |

[*Albany Cultivator.*

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The Farmer.—He is a public benefactor who, by the skilful and prudent outlay of his time and money, shall make a single field permanently yield a double crop; and he that does this over a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory: nay, he does more; he doubles to his extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the state any larger territory to defend. All hail, then, to the improvers of the soil! Health and long life to their fortune—may their hearts be light and their purses heavy—may their dreams be few and plasant, and their sleep the sweet repose of the weary! May they see the fruits of their own labor, and may their sons rear still heavier harvests!—*Blackwood.*

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POUDRETTE.

*A supply now on hand for sale at the office of the American Farmer.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

SKINNER'S CLATER AND YOUATT'S CATTLE DOCTOR.—We have before spoken in terms of commendation of this truly valuable work; but as it treats very fully of the diseases of *sheep*, of sheep husbandry, the different breeds of sheep, and the characteristics of such, we feel it to be our duty to call attention to it again, as from every indication, wool growing is about to assume an important position in agricultural pursuits. Impressed with this belief, we would advise every farmer who intends enlarging his flocks, before he shall have done so, to procure a copy of the above work, in order that he may be enabled to comprehend the various subjects connected with the interesting enterprise in which he is about to engage.

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TURNIPS.—Plough up the ground you intend to put in turnips as soon as you possibly can, taking care to divide your manure between the first and last ploughing as we have before advised you. Be sure to plough deep—subsoil if you can—and make the soil as fine as harrow can make it.

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SMUT.—We are in the midst of harvest—probably the one half of the fields are reaped by this time. With a few exceptions, where the smut has injured the wheat, the crops are such, that if they do not cause the heart of the husbandman to expand with gratitude and joy, he must be avaricious indeed.—*Waynesboro (Pa.) Circulator.*

We have seen many accounts within the last few weeks of the wheat crops in various parts of the country having been materially injured by the *smut*, and although we can but sincerely regret that the farmer should have his interest impaired by any cause, there is no apology which the sufferer by this *disease* can offer for his loss; as all have it within their power to prevent it. For the *Rust* or *Rubigo*, there has been as yet no prevention discovered; but it is fortunately very different as regards the *smut*. The remedy too, is so simple and so completely within the means of application of all, that nothing but the most culpable neglect can account for the occurrence of the smut. We have published the *prevention* so often that its repetition appears almost to be a work of supererogation, and yet it would seem that our brethren of the plough still require to have their memories jogged almost at every "seed time." And now to the remedy.

The farmer who desires to be exempt from the smut, has only to soak his seed wheat in a strong brine, that will bear an egg, from 12 to 24 hours, and when he is about to sow it, to drain off the brine and roll his seed in lime, or ashes, and he has a certain and unfailing remedy against smut. By adopting this plan, he will derive another advantage of much moment—his seed wheat will vegetate much earlier, grow more vigorously and become better *rooted*, and consequently better able to withstand the frosts of winter.

We have tested this remedy; can speak of its efficacy with confidence, and do, therefore, recommend it to the adoption of all wheat growers the coming autumn.

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ACTION OF LIME ON SOILS.

Mr. Ruffin, in his Report on his Agricultural Survey of South Carolina, comes to the following conclusions with regard to the offices performed by lime on soils:

1. In neutralizing the acid principle of soil which is generally present in all naturally poor soils, and which is poisonous to all cultivated and valuable crops. The total removal of this poisonous quality of soils is an immediate and the most obvious effect of the application of calcareous manures.

2. In the power of altering the texture and absorbency of soils. The admixture of calcareous manures with soils, serves in an important degree to moderate the previous opposite defects of being either too open and light, from excess of clay, and also of being either too little or too much retentive of moisture.

3. By alteration of constitution in soils, produced by calcareous manures, all products are rendered more perfect and are ripened earlier.

4. Some lime being essential to the formation of every plant, it may therefore be considered a specific and *alimentary manure* for every crop. Still the *direct* operation is perhaps the least benefit of lime. Some plants, however, of which clover is one, require so much of this ingredient, that they can scarcely live on ordinary soils.

5. Another operation of calcareous manures, and which is very important also in agricultural and pecuniary value, as well as for other considerations, is that of restraining or perverting the production of *malaria*, or the gaseous products of putrefaction of vegetable matter, injurious to health. No effect yet claimed for the operation of calcareous manures was at first heard with more incredulity than this; yet the short experience of 12 or 15 years only has been enough to remove almost every doubt on this subject in lower Virginia, where marl has been most extensively applied.

6. By furnishing to any soils which had been previously very deficient therein, an ingredient in calcareous earth, essential to their good and perfect constitution, all the functions of the soils and of plants growing thereon, are made more perfect and invigorated; and every source of injury to the crops, whether from soil, season, depredations of insects, or other diseases to which may be alike exposed the marled and unmarled parts of the same field, will be much less hurtful (if even perceptible in effect) on the former than on the latter. The calcareous manuring does not prevent or even lessen these causes of disease and death, but enables the plants, by their greater vigor, to withstand and to out-grow the inflictions, and thus renders them comparatively harmless.

No agricultural writer in our country has paid more, if as much, attention to the properties of lime, its action and benefits, in the melioration of the condition of lands, than Mr. RUFFIN, and, therefore, we take the more pleasure in presenting the above conclusions of his mind, after many years of intense study, close observation, and practical experience.

We are gratified to see that among the properties possessed by *lime*, he assigns to it that of being an "*alimentary manure*," a property which we have long since claimed for it, but which few were willing to allow it, even amongst those who were warmest in its praise as an improver of soils. We based our opinion of its being a *nutricious*, as well as *mechanical*, agent, upon the fact that all analyses of vegetable substances, grown upon limed land, have shown very distinct traces of calcareous matter, and hence we drew our deduction from that fact, that if it had not operated as *nourishment*, the lime thus detected as a constituent of such vegetables, would not have been taken up by their roots and distributed through their entire series of stems, leaves and fruit or berry; for to us it has long appeared obvious enough, that unless the portions of lime taken up contributed to the sustenance of plants, their organs of feeding would have had the instinctive sagacity to reject them; or if not so, that the lime taken up would have exerted a deleterious influence upon their growth and elaboration, as well as upon the maturation of their fruit and seed. But while we have thus thought and contended, we have always maintained, that, however important the agency exerted by lime—however essential its application was to the improvement of soil, that still animal and vegetable manures were indispensable pre-requisites, in any perfect system looking to the effectual restoration of lands which might have been exhausted of their fertility.

By the analyses of plants of various kinds, their constituent properties have been found to consist of many substances; and it is but fair to infer that each and all are necessary to their healthful development.

There is one of the offices exerted by lime which appears to have escaped the notice of Mr. Ruffin. We mean the active agency which it performs, in facilitating the decomposition of inert vegetable bodies, and converting insoluble into soluble substances; thus bringing into active and available use countless organic remains which had laid dormant in the earth for ages, and which but for the decomposing powers of lime would so have continued to remain for ages to come. In this way, lime may be considered not only a *manure* in itself, but the manufacturer of *manure* also. Peat, we know, without something to bring its dormant constituents into a state of fermentation, would continue to be unavailable as an improver of soil, and yet the moment it becomes admixed with a very moderate portion of lime, a new constitution or capacity seems to be infused into it, and from that moment may we discover the commencement of decay—from that moment does the process of decomposition begin—from that moment does its inertia become aroused into activity—and just such an effect as we have described to be produced on peat, does lime exert on all the *inert* bodies to be found in the earth.

There is another effect of lime upon clays that we had intended when we commenced this article to have remarked upon, but as our able friend of the *Maine Farmer* has treated the subject—the action of lime upon the potash found in clays better than we could, we copy his article:

*Improvement of Clay Soils by Lime and by Burning.*

Lime has been used upon soils for centuries, sometimes with good effect, and sometimes with no apparent effect at all. Various theories have been brought forward to explain its action where it did good, and its want of action where it did good, and its want of action where no benefit was apparent.

Some parts of the theories, or explanation of its action are undoubtedly correct; but, as every year the research of farmers and chemists bring something new to light, we see that we did not know all about the action of this substance, and, of course, *all* our theories could not be correct. That lime enters into the composition of some plants, when combined with other substances, and thus becomes "part and parcel" of the crop, is true—that it also renders some stiff clays more open and easy of culture, is true—that it combines with acid matters in the soil, is true. A German chemist, while experimenting on lime and clays, observed that if common potter's clay, or pipe clay, were diffused through water, and this added to milk of lime, (common whitewash) the mixture would thicken immediately. If this mixture be kept for some months, and then strong acid be added, the clay would become a sort of jelly, (or gelatinous) which it would not have become if it had not been mixed with the lime. It appears that the lime, on combining with the clay, changes its character, softens it down, or liquifies it, and also *liberates the greater part of the alkalies* which it contains—Here is a hint towards explaining the action of caustic or quick lime upon stiff clayey soils, which will guide the farmer in its application to the soil. It acts as a key to unlock the imprisoned alkalies, which are indispensable in the production of stem and fruit, and thus become a valuable agent. To effect this on very stiff clay, requires quite a large amount.

Clay is made up of *alumine* and silex, and sometimes of potash. Alumine, when combined with potash and sulphuric acid, forms, as every one probably knows, the common alum which we buy at the shops. Many clay soils contain all these elements, but very intimately combined, and are then more or less barren; because those elements, or at any rate, the flinty part and the potash, or alkali, are necessary to the growth of the plant. Now, any process which will disunite the materials and render them capable of being taken up by vegetation, will be advantageous to the farmer. One mode is to add lime as above stated. Another mode is to burn the clay.

The plan of burning clayey soils has been long known, without any definite idea of the why or the wherefore of the cause of the benefit. It has been found, however, by the chemist, that if you take a lump of clay in its native state and put it into any of the strong acids it will not be

acted upon at all, but if you heat it to redness a short time, and then apply acids, you will find that an essential change has been effected; it will then be acted upon by sulphuric acid—the alkali and albumen combining with it, and the silex or flint being separated in a jelly or gelatinous form. You have often seen newly built brick houses become coated with a white coat, or powder, in moist weather. What is the cause of this? Why, the alkali which was in the clay before the bricks were burnt, becomes, by burning, liberated, and is brought out, or dissolved, by the moisture, and when the moisture evaporates, remains on the wall, like a white powder. On a careful examination of walls that show this powder, it will be seen that it generally appears first where the lime of the mortar and the bricks are in contact. Hence we see that the operation of lime upon clayey soils is more or less beneficial accordingly as it acts upon the alkaline material in the clay, and also that an improvement is effected in such soils by burning. The latter, however, is an expensive process, and cannot always be used.

### The Present of Corn.

We informed our readers a week or two since that our good friend, and the friend of Agriculture, the Hon. *John S. Skinner*, had presented us with several varieties of corn, and ventured the opinion that they were *good*, judging from the character of the donor, though he had not written us the *history* of either. He has, however, supplied that deficiency, as our patrons will find in an interesting paper, which we give this week, and which we feel assured will be read with avidity, as is every thing that comes from his racy and thought-breathing pen.

### Mr. Bryan Jackson's Milk Cellar.

As some curiosity has been excited of late, as to the best method of constructing a *Milk Cellar*, we copy the following description of the celebrated one of Mr. Bryan Jackson, near New Castle, Del. a man who may be justly esteemed the model dairy farmer of the Union. Should any one of our readers be about to construct an establishment of the kind, we would advise him to make a personal inspection of the one described below before he begins; and while there, to study well the economy and management of both Mr. J. and his excellent better half, as a day devoted to such purposes would teach one more than a week's reading.

*From the Boston Cultivator.*

### The Milk Cellar.

*Messrs. Editors*:—With your permission, I will resume my pen on the subject, "Milk Cellar, vs. Spring House," and state, The perfect milk cellar which I propose to describe, is on the farm of Mr. Bryan Jackson, Delaware State, about a mile from the Town of Newcastle; an establishment, which, in this and other respects, merits very high encomium. Mr. J. is an Englishman from Yorkshire, that noted county for good land, fine horses and first rate management: he came into this country without capital, save in the endowment with which nature had favored him, borrowing a sum of money to enable him to take a farm on shares, in the neighborhood where he now resides: but to prove that in the hands of such a man, "Farming is what 'tis crack't up to be," and the fallacy of the doctrine, "that it takes nine months hard labor to keep a farmer the other three," he has realized from such a beginning, a sum sufficient to purchase one of the best farms in that highly favored part of the country, upon which he has erected a capacious house, barns, stable, outbuildings and offices, convenient, substantial, planned with a view to comfort both within and without doors; a large and well cultivated garden and lawn-entrance completing the establishment. And here, underneath the house and embracing its whole area or ground plan, are situated the milk and cheese cellar, and room for churning and dairy work; dry, compact, light, airy, and displaying an arrangement, such as I have not elsewhere seen. To these rooms you descend by steps long and wide, with folding doors sufficient for ingress and egress, that render stooping and cringing quite unnecessary. The depth of the cellar is not more than about five feet below the surface of the ground, which is of a dry and gravelly nature; windows are placed on all sides, with wire lattice outside, glazed within, the sashes opening inward, by raising and fastening by hooks to the ceiling joists; while outside all, are shutters, to close in cold and wet weather.—The milk pans placed on wide shelves around the walls and on a table extending down the middle of the room, the door being latticed, so as to allow a free current of air to the floor, in fine weather. Into this room water is never brought, except for the purpose of scalding the shelves, &c., which are immediately wiped dry, to prevent evaporation; nor is there any article, except milk, ever permitted to come here; the necessary cleaning, churning, scalding of pans, &c., being performed in an outer room.

And then comes the management of the milk-house, the glazed windows being kept closed in damp weather, and opened only in damp weather, and opened only on the lee side at a time of stormy wind; more care being taken to guard against damp and thick air, than even cold or heat, when the weather is clear and fine. An experiment was first made by placing the milk in pans on the floor, but this was soon abandoned, the heavy and foul air, which even here was found to lie near the bottom of the room, being highly prejudicial to the butter; contaminating it to a degree not to be conceived, but by a careful examination. No sour or skimmed milk is ever permitted to remain in the cellar, or any rancid thing to be brought near. And here it is, that the business of the dairy is carried on in a dry, pure, and healthy atmosphere, with one half the labor and none of the inconvenience experienced in a spring house; nor is the butter, in the hottest weather, softer than that which is made at such time in the spring house; while on account of its quality for keeping sweet and good much longer than any spring house butter, it always commands a high price in the market and a ready sale—indeed it is never exposed in the market, being taken by regular customers the year round; care being taken that the winter supply be equal to the demand.

But then, it must be admitted that all which is necessary to insure success is here found in perfection—the most important *appendage* being, the best of Dairy woman, in the character of a *helpmate*; one who has a lively interest in the concern, and who feels an equal ardour in its proper management. Then comes a superior herd of cows: in short, as a Dairy establishment I consider it a text book, affording a lecture, either by way of reproof or comfort to very many of those I have visited in other parts of the country, and a lesson to the advocates of the spring house every where.

Mr. Jackson cultivates a large portion of his farm, and has in his employ the best ploughman I know—a Yorkshire man too, who, the last time I called on him, was breaking up an old sod for corn, with the Boston Centre-Draught plough, running the furrow so straight that by placing the head in one end of the open furrow, a man might see out at the other, (which is the criterion of good English ploughing, I understand) performing the operation so perfectly, and insuring so pulverixed a state of culture, as to insure, on every twenty acres so broken and turned, an extra profit, in the saving of labor, the destruction of weeds, and addition of crop, amounting to the first cost of the implement.

Here, Messrs. Editors, would be a fine school for youths, where they might learn the *mysteries* of making farming profitable; and if the owner would enlarge his dwelling, so as to receive under his roof half a dozen young men of gentlemanly habits and cultivated talents, I know of nothing that would better remunerate both master and pupil, than three years spent at Bryan Jackson's.

L. G. M.

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Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Soda and Nitrate of Soda.—These are very useful preparations and essential materials for manures, they may be used separately or collectively and but a few experiments are required to detect the great advantages which they are respectively exercising. The *Sulphate of Ammonia* is according to the subscriber's ideas, best employed in a liquid state, say 2 to 3 lbs. for a barrel of water, and by sprinkling over the ground morning and evening the effect is visible within three days, and Mr. Gilbert of Jersey City, has made the same observation with his cauliflowers; mushrooms may readily be raised in a week; there is no doubt but what the advantages in using these very preparations are two fold. 1st. In planting corn you make the grain sprout quickly, and the grubworm which is the greatest enemy to the farmer has inclined to attack the planted seed which at once begins to sprout. 2d. The plant certainly produces an early crop in every instance, and in a pecuniary respect of much service. *The Sulphate of Soda* may be used in a liquid state, but I prefer it in lumps mixed up with dung or horse manure, as it will then gradually decompose and form with the ammonia devolved from the dung the various production of salts; it is invaluable for an early potato crop. The *Nitrate of Soda* is by itself too powerful to use and may well be mixed with the Sulphate in proportion of 1 lb. of the first to 4 lb. of the latter.

All the three salts may be used in solution or in a dry state and will prove very efficient, say:

2 lbs. Nitrate of Soda,
3 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia,
5 lbs. Sulphate of Soda,

All mixed up and dissolved in one hogshead of water, if intended for artificial guano; to the above composition 1 bushel of bone dust may be added and it will be found to be highly useful.

The subscriber is now preparing synthetically the guano as by the analyses of Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston, and will be able to furnish it at 5 cents per lb.

The price of Sulphate of Soda is half a cent per lb. by the barrel of about 200 lb.

The price of Nitrate of Soda is 5 cents, and the price of Sulphate of Ammonia is 7 cents per lb.

Compound chemical whale oil soap has stood the test of three years use and is found beneficial either as a wash on trees, and with a syringe over the fields where the marauding insects, such as the ants, (either black, red or white) curculio, turnip beetle, cocus, rose bugs, leaf lice, peach, apple and pear tree insect, caterpillars, &c.

For further particulars apply to

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger,
[*N. Y. Farmer and Mech.*] No. 60. Maiden lane.

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Guano.—The Maine Farmer thinks, from the *supposed* fact that Guano is the deposite of sea birds, that it can be found in abundance on the coast of Labrador. It is esteemed as the most valuable of manures. It had been used, from time immemorial, by the Peruvians when the Spaniards discovered and conquered their country; and British vessels have been largely engaged, for some years past in transporting it to England. Lately also, it has been discovered in abundance, on the coast of Africa, and several vessels are already engaged in taking it from thence to England. It has also been discovered on the Islands in the North of Scotland. From the *known* fact that immense numbers of sea birds spend the summer months on the coast of Labrador, we think the Farmer is right in its conjectures that Guano, in large quantities, may be obtained there; and that it would well pay some enterprising Yankee for looking into the matter.—*Eastern Argus.*

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Curculio upon Plum Trees.—This provoking little thief—which is a grayish bug with a long snout—is making depredation upon some plum trees. He seems to have been originally designed to be a scourge to the plum tree, and were it not for him, this fruit, (the plum) would be among the most easily raised. Various modes of warding off his attacks, are suggested. Professor Cleaveland recommends depositing a layer of lime around the tree, and covering it with soil. Others recommend strewing salt around the tree, or saturating the earth with brine. Some recommend paving with bricks, or planks, around the trunk for quite a space. All these preventions are recommended in order to keep the insect from burrowing and breeding in the soil. Mr. Wingate, of this town, once stated to us that he threw around his trees soap suds, salt, wash from the sink, &c., and thereby prevented the attacks of this little fellow. Another person succeeded in keeping him off by wrapping around the trunk of the tree, a cloth saturated with spirits of turpentine.

It is exceedingly vexatious to find, after all your care and attention to the tree, that this insect has taken possession of the fruit, leaving you none or but little as a reward for your trouble. We are inclined to think, from some observation that he does much of his mischief in the night. If we are correct, could he not be *drawn into destruction* by a light placed into the tree? We once had an apparatus made, by which we caught the species of moths (Nortuae) which fly in the night. The light was placed in a glass lantern, with a mirror attached, which threw the rays into a vessel of carbonic acid gas. During a calm, warm night, we used to lure a great number into the *pit*, and when once fairly in, they never came out alive. We suggest this to fruit growers. It may or it may not succeed, but if they are disposed to try it, they are welcome to the hint.—*Maine Farmer.*

## Indian Corn.

*To the Editor of the American Farmer :*

I sent you, recently, some samples of that King of all grains, *Indian corn*, in so much haste that I did not accompany them with any explanation. I now send you the letter received with them, from Mr. Nelson, of Louisa county, Virginia. Although this letter was not written for publication, there can be no impropriety or indelicacy in giving it to the public. It will show the inducement for sending the corn to me, and will serve to authenticate the possibility of what I know to be practicable, to wit: the establishment of a kind, or breed of corn, with a much larger number of rows than is generally believed to be attainable. Here you perceive that Mr. Nelson has succeeded in getting corn with *more than forty rows*, whereas half the number mentioned by him is considered uncommon. The common notion is that a kind of corn which has a large cob *must be unprofitable*, but that does not follow as a matter of course. The larger the cob, the greater the yield of *grain* if the *length* of the grain be in proportion, as it must take more grain of any given length to encircle a large diameter than a small one.

After all, few things, as I have had frequent occasion to observe, are more under our management—more *controulable*—than corn and hogs! The form, properties and peculiarities of both may be cultivated to order. If we go for a series of years, exclusively for any one quality, it may be produced in excess, but when that takes place, it is usually at the sacrifice or impairment of some other quality not unworthy of regard—thus the Baden corn—or, in other words, corn cultivated with a view to the *number* of ears exclusively, will end in the establishment of a kind with very many *small* ears. Though this may increase somewhat the aggregate quantity of grain, it much enhances the labor of gathering and handling—a very serious consideration by the by in the economy of the farm. There is in fact nothing which so much retards agricultural improvement all over our country, as the *dearness of labor*—in other words, the very small proportion that capital and labor bear to the *land* in possession. Far from being deficient in the structure of our agricultural implements, (except perhaps those adapted to *drill* husbandry) we are not behind European nations, the most advanced in that respect—neither are our Farmers by any means deficient in skill. The sixty thousand impressions of agricultural periodicals, which are now regularly stricken off and distributed throughout the states, diffuse very widely and promptly a knowledge of the most perfect implements, and practices, as well as of the *rationale* of both.

And yet sir, instead of thinking how this great impediment to agricultural improvement is to be overcome, how universal is the propensity to grasp at *more land!*—to round off with a slice of our neighbors!—to supply this desideratum of want of capital, we have had bank after bank established with most imposing titles, as the "Farmers' Bank," and the "Planters' Bank," &c., but alas! they have been perverted in too many cases from the designs for which they were professedly established, and have either fallen into the hands and uses of speculators in the produce, and on the necessities of the farmers and planters; or, if their funds have been loaned directly to them, *they* have in most instances *applied* them to objects of idle fancy, wild speculation or ostentatious extravagance,—to buying fine carriages and horses, and fine dresses, and choice wines, instead of buying lime and other manures and the most efficient implements and machinery, putting up good farm buildings, gates, fences, &c. Were it possible to ensure a *skilful, economical and industrious use and application* of the funds, *when borrowed*, institutions which would lend on moderate interest, and for long time, might be most beneficent; but where shall we find a guarantee against ignorance and improvidence?

In considering the points to be aimed at in the choice of seed corn, it strikes me that the fewer the ears, to a given weight of grain, to be had from an acre, the better; as the labor and time employed in gathering, husking and handling is proportionably diminished. Next—is it not better to have the ears grow low down, or mid way, instead of high up on the stalk? and again it is well to keep in view the quantity of fodder without sacrifice of grain, which you are aware is greater on some kinds of corn than on others; as we see some sorts of tobacco bear the leaves much thicker set than others. All these properties in corn may, it is believed, be materially modified by continued attention; and then, as the very process engages the *mind* agreeably and affords it entertainment, it belongs to the category of rural *amusements*, and thus becomes worthy of regard in a *moral point of view*: for why should not the most important of all human pusuits, commend itself to our regard for its intellectual exercise and recreation, rather than alone for its gross pecuniary results? But I must dismount from my hobby, lest it run away with me, and in conclusion enforce my precept, by commending the example of such gentlemen and practical agriculturists as Mr. Nelson.

Five Samples of Indian Corn—*The result of thirty years experimenting with many varieties of that grain.*

Extract of a letter to J. S. Skinner, from William Nelson of Louisa County, Va., dated 25th May, 1844.

Sir—I think it probable the Gourd Seed corn, which I cultivate, (marked No. 1.) is similar to that mentioned in your note to the Editor of the Southern Planter, published in February last.

I cultivate several kinds of corn which I consider very valuable; indeed, I have never seen any which I consider equal to them. Samples of five kinds accompany this note. They are the result of thirty years crossing and experimenting with many varieties of corn.

In the year 1839, I raised corn so large that nearly a quart was shelled from a single ear. I found one ear with forty-four rows upon it, and upwards of fifty grains in each row. Each package sent herewith is marked with the number of rows and of grains upon the ear, shelled and put into it. I prefer No. 3, though No. 2 is excellent, and No. 1 will produce more bushels, but not many more pounds than No. 2 or 3. I measured a ear of No. 4 which grew upon thin land that was 12 inches long. It is heavy, sound corn, fine for bread. No. 5 will grow well upon very poor land. I do not recollect that I ever gathered a decayed ear of it. I raise it to feed horses and hogs. It is heavy, nutritious and very productive. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, will weigh from 57 to 60 pounds per bushel of 2178 cubic inches.

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## Lord Stanhope's Mixture for Roofs.

The mixture invented by Lord Stanhope is described in the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers as being composed of Stockholm tar, dried chalk in powder, and sifted sand, in the proportions of three gallons of tar to two bushels of chalk and one bushel of sand, the whole well boiled and mixed together in an iron pot. It is laid on in a fluid state in two separate coats, each about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, squared slates being imbedded in the upper coat, allowing the mixture to flush up between the joints the whole thickness of the two coats, and the slates being about an inch. The object in imbedding the slates in the composition is to prevent its becoming softened by the heat of the sun, and sliding down to the lower part of the roof, an inclination being given of only one inch and a half in ten feet, which is sufficient to carry off the water when the work is carefully executed. One gutter or watercourse is made as near to the centre as possible, in order to prevent any tendency to shrink from the walls, and also that the repairs, when required, may be more readily effected. It is stated that after a fall of snow it is not necessary to throw it from the roof, but merely to open a channel along the watercourse, and that no overflowing has ever occurred; whereas with metal roofs it is necessary to throw off the whole of the snow on the first indication of a thaw.—These roofs have been found to prevent the spreading of fires, and it is stated that on one occasion to test their uninflammability, Mr. Nash had a bonfire of tar barrels lighted on the roof of Cowes Castle. Another advantage is stated to be the facility of repairs which the composition offers, as, if a leak occurs, it can be seared and rendered perfectly water-tight by passing a hot iron over it; and when taken up, the mixture can be re-melted and used again.—*Polytechnic Review.*

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Purslaine vs. Indigo.—Indigo is the great article for affording a blue color, and every farmer's wife has a "dye tub" of Indigo blue in which she occasionally colors a little yarn for stockings and so on. There has lately been a new article introduced for a coloring material, the power of which, to produce a good dye, we have not been able to test, and can only give the recipe as we find it. The substance recommended is the common purslain, or pursley, of our gardens, and the mode of using it is thus given by Mr. L. Ellsworth, of Naperville, State of Illinois. Take two bushels of purslaine, (portulacea) known as 'pursley,' add a sufficient quantity of water to cover it when pressed down into the kettle, and boil until thoroughly cooked; then strain off the liquor; also one pound of ground logwood, boiled separately; dissolve one quarter of a pound of alum in a sufficient quantity of water to cover four pounds of wool or cloth, then boil the wood or cloth in the alum water two hours, then add the purslane liquor and the logwood, and boil two hours more. When the article is first taken from the dye it will have a purple hue but will soon turn to a handsome blue on being exposed to the air. The quantity may be increased or diminished as required—observing the above proportions.—*Maine Farm.*

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How to Foretell the Weather.—We have never seen many people who could always answer truly, "what will be the weather to-morrow," yet there are signs that are usefult to sailors and farmers, and pretty correct prognostics are formed by attentive observers. Even the unbelievers of old were declared to be judges of the coming weather, though stupid in regard to spiritual signs.

A few general rules will be named for young haymakers. When the wind is *south*, or east of south, look out for bad hay weather; it will rain in 12 hours even though there was a drought. When the sun sets in a cloud don't leave much hay in winrow. When the sun rises clear and soon passes behind a cloud, look out for dull weather. When a storm clears off in the night time, it will rain again soon. A circle around the moon indicates foul weather.

For all parts of Massachusetts a *southwesterly wind* gives the best promise of steady hay weather. A *west wind* is more uncertain; a *north west* is still worse; and a *northeast* or *east wind* is that which gives you clouds and small showers for two or three weeks together; not bringing a sudden shower but a course of alternate dripping and dry cloud. *Note.*—All signs of rain fail in very dry weather.—*Mass. Plough.*

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Great Fleeces. L. A. Morill, Esq., of Lake Ridge, Tompkins County, N. Y., in a communication in the New Genesee Farmer, states that he has a Saxon buck whose two last fleeces together weighed 13 lbs., being now in his sixth year. That is, each fleece weighed 6 1-2 lbs.—He also states that he has several ewes which overwent 5 lbs. This is pretty well for full blooded Saxons, a breed of sheep which, while they afford the finest wool in the world, have the lightest fleeces of any breed.

Mr. M., however, very honestly observes that "the singling out individual sheep to denote what a flock will average, or to compare some 50 with a flock of 2000 when the fact is well known that small flocks are proportionally always more profitable than large ones, is not the fair thing." We think so too. The following remarks will encourage our wool growers. "*The advance in the prices of all kinds of wool will be sustained.* The article has been depressed below its value all over the world for three years past; but it has now turned, and a considerable advance has taken place in Europe, and the next German Fairs will show more animation in the demand than has been seen for a long time."

This is encouraging news, and we hope that those of our farmers who have steadily adhered to their flocks, and have endeavored to improve them, and all the discouragements that have met them, will again see bright and prosperous days.—*Maine Farmer.*

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Value of Agricultural Papers. Mr. Alexander McDonald, in the American Agriculturist, says:

"I have been a subscriber to Agricultural papers for more than 20 years, and have paid for them over $100: and though I cultivate but a small farm, I am convinced that I have never laid out money, as a farmer, that has yielded me the same interest as that invested in the purchase of these valuable journals. It is not that a farmer can in such works learn everything he may want to know, or that he will be told everything that relates to his everyday business; but one of the greatest advantages to be derived from their perusal, is, the turning the mind to reflection—the cautions given—the suggestions hinted at—and the general principles inculcated."

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Analysis of Soils. The following is a method of analysing soils for ordinary agricultural purposes.—Weigh a convenient quantity of the earth to be analysed, say 1000 grains, dried in the open air; dry the same be-

fore a fire on paper, so as not to scorch the paper; reweigh, and the difference will be the organic matter.—Pour a convenient quantity of muriatic acid on the remainder; stir, and when settled, pour it off, and add oxalate of ammonia: the precipitate will be the lime; mix the remainder with water, and stir it well; when a little settled, pour off the turbid mixture, and the suspended contents are agillaceous, and the deposit silliceous.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*


VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)

The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office.

de 28 S. SANDS, American Farmer.

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated UISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at $6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES FLOWERING SRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,
Ross street, near the Public School.

☞Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. feb 21

*BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.*

One handsome young Boars, full bred, about 9 months old—$12 or 14 if caged with feed for a distance.

Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same ree d—price 12 dolls. Enquire of S. Sands, Farmer office. ap 3

WHITE TURKIES.

A fewpairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office.

Also, PEA FOWLS—A few pairs very fine ones for sale.

jy 3

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
*Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,*

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Winans', Beache's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub-soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Threshing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds.

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TRESS & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and 'true to marks'

☞Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c.

ma 6 ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.


BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.


☞*The subscriber has for sale a supply of Poudrette from Mr. Miner's establishment.* *S. SANDS.*

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag, containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

SAMUEL SANDS,
May 15 at the office of the American Farmer.

*Pulverization.* *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT,

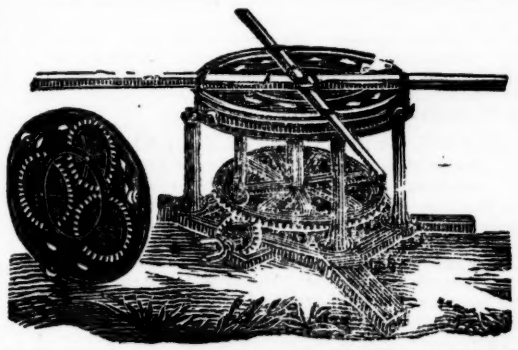
Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"

ap 17 tf



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

*Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.*

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans. Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,

Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.


AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull, but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price $50 deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Likewise a 15-16 Durham bull Calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for $20. Call on S. Sands, at this office. je 12


FULL BRED DURHAM BULLS.

FOR SALE—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull Magnum Bonum—who took the premium at the two last cattle shows. Enquire of

June 5 SAMUEL SANDS.


BALTIMORE MARKET, July 9.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, Balt. mess, | 8½a | | Butter, Glades, No. 1, | 13a | |
| Do. do. No.1, | 6½a7 | | Do. do. 2, | 7a11 | |
| Do. prime, | 5a | | Do. do. 3, | 5a7 | |
| Pork, mess | 9½ | | Do. Western 2, | 6a | |
| Do. No. 1 | 9½a9¾ | | Do. do. 3, | 5a6 | |
| Do. prime | 7½ | | Lard, Balt. kegs, | 1, 6½a7 | |
| Do. cargo, | a | | Do. do. 2, | none | |
| Bacon, hams, Ba.lb | 6½a7 | | Do Western, 1, | a6¾ | |
| Do. middlings, " | 5a5½ | | Do. do. 2, | 5a5¾ | |
| Do. shoulders, " | 4a4¼ | | Do. do. bls 1, | 6a6½ | |
| Do. asst'd, West. | 4½ | | Cheese, casks, | 6 | |
| Do hams, | 5a7 | | Do. boxes, | 5a8½ | |
| Do. middlings, | a5 | | Do. extra, | 12a15 | |
| Do. shoulders, | 3¾a4 | | | | |
| COTTON— | | | | | |
| Virginia, | 9a10 | | Tennessee, lb. | | |
| Upland, | 9 | | Alabama, | 11a12 | |
| Louisiana, | 11¾ | | Florida, | 10a12 | |
| North Carolina, | 10a11 | | Mississippi | | |
| LUMBER— | | | | | |
| Georgia Flooring | 12a15 | | Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. | 7a10 | |
| S. Carolina do | 10a12 | | Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. | 7a10 | |
| White Pine, pann'l | 25a27 | | Shingles, W. P. | 2a9 | |
| Common, | 20a22 | | Shingles, ced'r, | 3.00a9.00 | |
| Select Cullings, | 14a16 | | Laths, sawed, | 1.25a 1.75 | |
| Common do | 8a10 | | Laths, split, | 50a 1.00 | |
| MOLASSES— | | | | | |
| Havana, 1st qu. gl | 30a31 | | New Orleans | 31a | |
| Porto Rico, | 29½a30 | | Guadaloupe & Mart | 26a28 | |
| English Island, | | | Sugar House, | 28a36 | |
| SOAP— | | | | | |
| Baltimore white, | 12a14 | | North'rn, br'n & yel. | 3½a4½ | |
| brown & yell'w | 4½a5½ | | | | |
| TOBACCO— | | | | | |
| Common | 2 a 3½ | | Yellow, | 8 a10 | |
| Brown and red, | 4 a 5 | | Fine yellow, | 12a14 | |
| Ground leaf, | 6 a 7 | | Virginia, | 4 a 9 | |
| Fine red | 6½a 8 | | Rappahannock, | | |
| wrappery, suitable | | | Kentucky, | 3 a | |
| for segars, | 8a13 | | St. Domingo, | 13 a11 | |
| Yellow and red, | 7a10 | | Cuba, | 15 a38 | |
| PLASTER PARIS— | | | | | |
| Cargo, pr ton cash | 2.75a | | Ground per bbl. | 1.12a | |
| SUGARS— | | | | | |
| Hav. wh. 100lbs | 9a10.50 | | St. Croix, 100lbs | 7.00a8.00 | |
| Do. brown | a7.50 | | Brazil, white, | a | |
| Porto Rico, | 6.70a7.50 | | Do. brown, | | |
| New Orleans, | 6½a6¾ | | Lump, lb. c. | | |
| FLOUR—We quote | | | | | |
| Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. | | | $4.00a4.12 | | |
| Do. City Mills, | | | 4.50 | | |
| Do. Susquehanna, | | | 4 25a | | |
| Rye, first | | | 2.87a | | |
| Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. | | | 2.62 | | |
| Do. per hhd. | | | 11.75 | | |
| GRAIN— | | | | | |
| Wheat, white, p bu | 92 | | Peas, black eye, | 50a55 | |
| " best Pa red | 90a | | Clover seed, store | $5.50a | |
| " ord. to pri. Md | 85a94 | | Timothy do | 2.a2.50 | |
| Corn, white, | 38a40 | | Flaxseed, rough st. | 1.35 | |
| " yellow Md. | 41a43 | | Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. | 1.25 | |
| Rye, Md. | 55a | | Ship Stuff, bus. | 20a | |
| Oats, Md. | 25a | | Brown Stuff, | 15a | |
| Beans, | 100 | | Shorts, bushel, | 10a | |
| FEATHERS—perlb. | | | | 29a | |
| COFFEE— | | | | | |
| Havana, | 7 a 8 | | Java, lb. | 10 a12 | |
| P. Rico & Laguay. | 6¾a 8 | | Rio, | 6¾a7½ | |
| St. Domingo, | 5¾a 6 | | Triage, | 3½a 4½ | |
| CANDLES— | | | | | |
| Mould, common, | 9a10 | | Sperm, | 32a33 | |
| Do. choice brands, | 10½ | | Wax, | 60a65 | |
| Dipped, | 8a 9 | | | | |

*Tobacco*—All kinds of good qualities sell at the quotations. Inferior sorts continue dull; the foreign dem'd is of such character as to render operations less active, but the quotations are most generally sustained. We quote as follows: Inferior and com. sorts 2.50a3; midd. to good qualities 4a6; good 6.50a8; and fine 8a12. Ohio tobacco, the better qualities, sell readily at quoted prices: comm. to midd. $3a4.50, good 5a6, fine red & wrappery 6.50a10; fine yellow 8 50a12, and extra wrappery 11a13. The inspections of the week are 1300 hhds. including 408 Md. 922 Ohio, 7 Va. and 53 Ky.

*Cattle*—300 head beef cattle offered for sale at scales and 250 sold. The price $1.75 to 2.50 per 100lbs. on the hoof according to quality, equal to 3.50a4.75 net.

*Flour*—The market exhibits little animation for Hd street; a sale of 300bbls old mixt brands was made from stores at the close of last week at $3.94; 300 sold on Monday at $4, which is asking price. 200 bls fresh ground at $4 12.

*Grain*—Very little wheat has reached the market for two or three days past. Prime reds 85a90 cts. as in quality and condition. White wheats are worth 90a93c. for good, and 95a102c. for parcels for family flour.


B. WOODCOCK'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PATENT PLOUGH.

*Manufactured at Black Rock, Baltimore Co. Md.*

The subscriber continues to manufacture three sizes of the above plough, and has made arrangements by which he will be able to keep a supply of them, *both right and left*, constantly on hand, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This plough has proved itself superior to all ploughs with which it has been used or compared. (*See Certificates.*)

*Certificates for Woodcock's patent Self-sharpening Plough.*

**1,200** PLOUGHS.—We do hereby certify, that we have cast, made and sold between ten and twelve hundred of B. Woodcock's improved patent Plough within three years and six months. MILLER & LIPPINCOTT,
Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co. Pa.

**3,000** PLOUGHS.—We do certify that we have cast, made and sold about three thousand of B. Woodcock's patent plough within about four years, being the best plough ever offered in this section of the State.
W. & S. SEIBERT, Chambersburgh, Franklin Co. Pa.

The above plough, and points and shares, are kept for sale at Wm. Woodcock's, Pratt st. Baltimore, at Solomon Choat's, Reisterstown, at Joshua Baysmar's, Morgan's run, Carroll county, Daniel Hoover, in Hampstead, at ——, in Manchester, at R. Wilson's, Cockeysville, at ——, Belle Air.

Farmers are referred to Messrs. Luke G. Ensor. Samuel Shaw, Micajah Merryman, Richard Choat, of Baltimore county, and to Dr. St. Clair Street, of Harford county. Orders from the Eastern or Western shore may be addressed to Wm. Woodcock, Baltimore

## WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICGLTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan, which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. ☞Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant.☜

A. G. MOTT,
jy 3 4t* corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

## THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to

JAMES HUEY & CO.
jy 3 4t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

## HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 22

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleasy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (for four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best material and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1

## HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. No. 6 Light street, offer for sale Grain Cradles, with iron or wood braces, and warranted, Scythes attached, Scythes, Snathes, several sorts: grain, grass and bramble Scythes: horse and hand Rakes: Scythe Stones: composition Scythe Rifles: cradler's Hammers: Sickles, etc. etc.

Thrashing Machines. Now manufacturing a superior lot of Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, made on the same plan as those of last season, which have given farmers the most perfect satisfaction. In store, corn and tobacco Cultivators, harrows, and ploughs, and agricultural machinery generally. Also, Rice's Patent wheat and corn Fans, price 25 to $30 each. my 29

## LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl.

E. J. COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

## FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS,

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 11¼ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a framed dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
je 26 No. 40 N. Howard st.

## POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply shortly expected from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

## FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. ☞Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market. Baltimore. fe 28

## PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

*Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.*

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

## GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19

## GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

## HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

## JAMES MURRAY'S

*PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.*

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

*ALSO*, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics,

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

## MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Ap 22 Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

## CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheayness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturess living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

## NEW PATENT CORN MILL,—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
PRICES—Corn Crusher $30—Corn Mills $40. ap 29

## SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber. S. SANDS.

## THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neigborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For a garden up to 20 acres, | $6 |
| " 100 acres arable land, | 10 |
| " 200 " " | 15 |
| " 300 " " | 18 |
| " 400 " " | 20 |
| Unlimited number of acres, | 25 |

☞Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot
mh 13 tf in Pratt street, Baltimore.

☞Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

## MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.